
La Finlande aux Mille Lacs by Jules Joseph Leclercq

Source: *The Journal of Race Development*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (Oct., 1915), pp. 225-226

Published by: .

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29738132>

Accessed: 01-08-2014 01:11 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



<http://www.jstor.org>

ples as it exhibits itself in Europe, the authors went into Russian Armenia but there a marked contrast was found to Turkish conditions.

The policy of the present Viceroy is to conciliate rather than to repress The Russians, unable to colonise this province themselves, are wise enough to allow the Armenians and others to do it for them. Considerable liberties have been granted to the Armenians, who, although they are ready enough to criticise government, have now no separatist movement among them.

The suggestion of the authors, after their careful study, is to put Turkish Armenia under Russian control, a suggestion whose fulfillment may be one of the results of the present war.

La Finlande aux Mille Lacs. By JULES JOSEPH LECLERCQ. Plon-Nourrit et C^{ie}. 1914. Pp. iv, 282.

The first part of this little book consists of a traveler's impressions of the country and its cities, impressions gathered during two journeys, one just after the famous coup d'état of 1899 to observe its effects and the other some years later. M. Leclercq was particularly impressed with the physical beauty of the land with its thousand lakes and the attractiveness of its cities, old and new. In view of the recent edict that only Russian may be spoken in any of the educational institutions of the state, it is interesting to note that in the University at the time of M. Leclercq's last visit both Swedish and Finnish were required of the professors and the students were permitted to elect the language in which they should be examined. In the book-stores French and German literature were well represented but not Russian for which the Finns profess a horror. The author was also impressed with the important part played by women not only in the political life of Finland but in all phases of its industrial life.

The book ends with a study of the national epic, the *Kalevala*, which has been preserved for centuries by oral tradition among the minstrels of Finland, the Runoia, and only recovered from them and reduced to writing in the nineteenth century. The last chapter, written before the outbreak of the war and the additions which it has made to Finland's wrongs, deals with the effects of the coup d' état of 1899—one of the most striking being the growth of Socialism, which hardly existed in 1899 but which, at the time M. Leclercq wrote, counted almost half the

members of the Diet in its ranks. M. Leclercq thinks that Finland would be the most loyal of Russian provinces if it might only preserve the rights granted and guaranteed to it by Alexander II.

L'Élan d'un Peuple. La Bulgarie jusqu'au Traité de Londres. 1861-1913. By COMTE DE LANDEMONT. Paris: Plon-Nourrit et C^{ie}. 1914. Pp. iii, 426.

This is a good, quite complete summary of the diplomatic and military history of Bulgaria beginning with the war of 1861 through which she gained her independence and continuing to the conclusion of the Treaty of London, including a discussion of Balkan politics. In the diplomatic jugglery by which the Treaty of San Stefano was replaced by the Treaty of Berlin of which Germany and England alone were the beneficiaries, it is interesting to note the estimate placed on the part which Austria plays in the Near East. "Austria is really only the advance-guard of the German world; each step which she takes, each advance which she makes, whether material or moral, turns to the advantage of Germany." "Austria is, on the side of the Orient, an arm of Germany extended toward the Black Sea."

The author rates highly King Ferdinand, the reforms which he accomplished for Bulgaria and the cordial relations which he established with Western Europe. The Conference of London is discussed at length and the hostilities which brought about the Treaty of London. Speaking of Albanian autonomy, he finds in it a continual source of anxiety for the neighboring nations and suggests that it is only a mask "to conceal the unavowed ambitions of Austria and Italy." As to the future, the fate of the peninsula will be settled in Central Europe, by Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The book contains a number of maps illustrating the principal battles of the first Balkan War.

The Real Turk. By STANWOOD COBB. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 1914. Pp. xv, 301.

Mr. Cobb's book comes from a three years' experience as a teacher in Robert College and is an attempt to interpret Turkish character, temperament and way of looking at life, from the most favorable point of view possible. The author was in Turkey "during a period which saw the rise of the Young Turk Party